COREA'S MILITARY SYSTEM A SMALL STANDING ARMY AND

VAST RESERVE ON PAPER.

No Forts, Cannon, or Cavalry." Pook Sah" Commanders of Stations-Cowardly, Un-trained Soldiers-Barrack Life at Sconl, People watching the recent events in Cores were wandering all the while why the Corean King applied to China for protection against the instead of relying upon his own army. 'Is there any army at all in Corea?' question most frequently addressed to me since my return from the land of the morning dawn e weeks ago. How could the mere handful of Japanese be permitted to disembark at Chemulpo, proceed to the capital, enter the King's palace, and make him virtually a prisoner? I eltnessed all the movements of the Japanese No resistance whatever was offered, and only at the storming of the royal palace a few shots were exchanged with the Corean guards.

During all that time about eight thousand Corean soldiers, well armed with breechloaders and well drilled by American officers, were sta tioned at Seoul; over fifteen hundred of them were quartered at the royal palace, and the official lists of the Corean Minister of War muster over one million and a quarter of fighting men! The entire army of Japan on war footing does not possess more than one-sixth of this number, and during the month of July only ten thousand of them had been sent to Cores Where was the Corean army?

Looking more closely into military matters at Seoul, I discovered some facts, as curious as they are entertaining. There can be no doubt as to the great number of Corean soldiers, for I n the bulky army lists myself, and the number of names they contained could not fall short very much of the million and a quarter stated above. However, the mystery was soon explained to me. As in Germany or France, every able-bodied man between the ages of seventeen and fifty is supposed to serve his country as a soldier, yet not more than one in a hundred had ever handled a gun, or done any military

Like everything else in this paradise of corruption, the army seems to exist only in order to enrich a few officials, relatives, friends, or supporters of the noble families in power. Year for year the army lists are being revised in every place of the kingdom down to the smallest ham. et. But corruption has gone so far that the officers in charge of the enlistment sometimes publicly state the amount of bribes for which names of recruits will be omitted from the lists. The bribe is exceedingly modest, a few hundred "cash," equal to a few dimes of American money, is all that is wanted, and naturally everybody having the disposal of such an amount gladly avails himself of the opportunity to get rid of his military duties.

In this simple and effective way the officials in charge scrape a few dollars together; thousands and thousands of names are omitted from the lists and they would dwindle down to nothing in a few years. A plausible number, however, must be submitted to the Government, and in order to arrive at that fictitious names are entered and members of families kept on the lists that have been dead and gone for generations

In reality the only Corean soldiers deserving this name are the 8,000 men stationed at the capital. A few hundred more are doing service in the different provinces; some are the immeliate escort of provincial Governors; others are in charge of the military establishments, arsen als, and fortresses, but they are mostly as corrupt and incapable as the civil authorities. The arsenals and depots are empty, all the guns and war material in general have been sold long ago, and the fortresses I have visited are noth-

ing but heaps of ruins. On the tottering walls of the once famous fortress of Kanjwah there is not one gun, although it should be the strategical key of the kingdom. Indeed the entire army has not one serviceable battery, nor is there any cavalry,

singdom. Indeed the entire army has not one serviceable battery, nor is there any cavalry, owing to the want of horses. The only available quadrupeds are the timest ponies imaginable, not much higher than a man's hip; although strong and enduring, they are incapable of trotting and galloping. Even at the royal stables, there is not a horse. All I have seen there were about eighty well-fed ponies, some of which were for the King's personal use, the others for his suite and guards. The entire army, therefore, consists of infantry only, quartered in four diff rent "camps" in the city of Seoul.

There is one camp close to each of the two royal palaces, the two others being situated in the southwestern and southeastern parts of the city. The long, low houses forming each camp are enclosed within high walls, at the gates of which soldiers are always seen lounging, invariably smoking their long pipes. They are a fine lot of men, stronger and taller than most I have seen in European armies. Their uniform consists of a dark line loose jacket and trousers of the same color, fastened by a broad belt, the receptace of the tobacco pouch and the money bag. An outer belt worn over the jacket serves for the cartridge box and bayonet. Summer and winter their feet are covered with heavily padded cottom stockings, over which Chinese shoes are worn, made of rice straw or felt. As headgear the soldiers wear the usual Corcan black hat, fastened to their chins with black or red ribbons.

Since the "reorganization" of the army some eight or nine years ago breech-loaders of excellent make have been introduced instead of the

red ribbons.

Since the "reorganization" of the army some eight or nine years ago breech-loaders of excellent make have been introduced instead of the old bows and arrows. One of the sentinels on duty at the camp gate willingly handed me his rifle for inspection, while soldiers throughd in curiosity around me. Fancy a sentinel in Prussia or France handing his gun to strangers in time of war!

As said before, American officers have been entrusted with the reorganization of the Corean entrusted with the reorganization of the Corean

As said before, American officers have been entrusted with the reorganization of the Corean army, and considering the enormous difficulties they encountered they have succeeded remarkably well. The soldiers took very quickly to our drill and rifle practice, and the King, who frequently assisted at these exercises in front of the royal palace, was delighted. In one essential, soldierly virtue, they are, however, sally wanting; they lack courage. They look well, they shoot well, but when it comes to facing the enemy, they run away as fast as they can. It is a curious fact with both the Chinese and the Corean soldiers, that most of them are practically useless for attacks upon the enemy in open battle; they are not much better when facing an enemy's attack, but they fight like tigers when defending a fortified place.

The principle reason for this lack of courage and discipline is probably the want of good officers. Like the employes in civil service, the military afficers belong exclusively to noble families. Military diguities of the very highest rank are only obtainable through favoritism or hard cash. No knowledge of military matters is required. They know nothing of tactics and strategy, guanery and engineering. Aspirants have to undergo the same farcical examinations as those presented for civil appointments. A fair knowledge of Chinese language, Chinese history, and Chinese literature is all that is required, but even this is nominal, for Generals, Colonels, and Capitains are appointed according to the amount of bribe paid to the authorities.

It is not at all a rare occurrence that the civil dovernor of a province is at the same time made

Captains are appointed according to the amount of bribe paid to the authorities.

It is not at all a rare occurrence that the civil flovernor of a province is at the same time made General, or the head official of a district a Colonel, probably adding several other functions to these two. When, after one or two years of service they quit their posts, in order to make room for somebody else, they also cease to be Generals or Colonels.

Corean officers do not wear military uniform. Those I have seen at Seone and other Corean cities were attired very much like the civic mandarias, wearing long flowing robes of red and yellow sik, with a thin black sleeveless oversal. According to their rank, their large black hats are fastened to the chin by ribbons of different colors or chains of large amber beads.

beads.

It appears to be a serious breach of ctiquette for a Corcan officer to enter the streets without a befitting escort, which increases in number and variety according to the military rank he occupies. One day I saw a General proceeding to the royal palace, and no more curious sight can be limagined. The procession was headed by two soldiers bearing poles with square boards fastened to their tops. On these were inscribed in Corcan letters the words "Silence" and "Keep out of the way," which commands, supported by the shouting of the soldiers, were respectfully obeyed by the bypassers. Riders on horsetack dismounted till the entire procession had passed.

spectfully obeyed by the bypassers. Riders on horse-back dismounted till the entire procession had passed.

Following the pole bearers an official marched in the middle of the street carrying a large portfolio with the visiting cards of the teneral. These cards are usually of bright red color, about a fout long and half a foot wide. Another soldier carried a small camp stool, a third a pair of high felt boots. Then came about a dozen soldiers, armed with rifles and bayonets, and marching in Indian file on either side of the street. Resping it clear for the tieneral, who now followed. He was mounted on a splendidly caparisoned pony, led by two grooms dressed in long yellow robes.

The tieneral himself, a man of about fifty, with haid a small yellow flag, with the word femoral inscribed in Chinese letters. A small Chinese sword was sticking in his red belt. With his left hand his Excollency was fanning himself. He was accompanied by his aide-decamp, also riding a pony, and followed ny account of attendants carrying all sorts of articles, making a perfect camping outfit. One soldier was the beaver of the tieneral's pipe, another of his tobacco peach, a third of his waterproofs, made of yellow oil paper: another man carried a hat of the same material: near came the beaver of the teneral's pipe, another of his tobacco peach, a third of his waterproofs.

paper, the principal evidence of his high dignity, only allowed to mandarins above the dignity, only allowed to mandarins above the third renk is with the Chinese there are nine ranks in all). He was followed by a soldier with a trunk strapped to his back, and the procession closed with the bearer of a large round copper vessel intended for the use of His Excellency, in cases of natural revent heads.

THEY CAUSE HACKENSACE PROPER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—There is a movement in most sent of the mills school average of natural revent heads.

Dyspepsia,

a trunk strapped to his back, and the procession closed with the bearer of a large round copper vessel intended for the use of His Excellency, in case of natural urgent needs.

Judging from this sumpteons appearance one would be inclined to think that the salary is correspondingly large. This is, however, not the rase; on the contrary, no officer all over the world receives more beganily pay! A General, for instance, is entitled every mouth to about ten bags of rice, as many bags of beans, some pieces of silk, some rolls of oil paper ian article very much valued in Corea, and about thirty thousand cash! There being no bank notes, gold, or aliver coins in Corea, it requires a donkey to take the cash salary of a General to his home, and the many rolls of coins, heaped to a small mountain, look stupendous. The real amount, however, dwindles down considerably when it is added that at the present low rate of exchange 6,000 cash are about equal to one American gold dollar!

Can it be surprising under these circumstances that the officers of his Corean Majesty help themselves whenever they can? They steal and squeeze the people to an extent unequalled even in Morocco?

The soldlers, when on duty, receive their little pay pretty regularly. Besides a few hundred "cash" a month, they get boiled rice three times a day, sometimes seasoned with raw or salt fish, beans, and red pepper, a common article of the Corean diet, as much relished as raw fish or dog's meat. On entering the army, The soldlers are drawn principally from the population of their own uniform. Shoes and hata they must furnish themselves.

There is one curious system of service in the Corean army not to be found in any other army. The soldlers are drawn principally from the population of their own uniform. Shoes and hata they must furnish themselves.

There is one curious aystem of service in the Corean army for the days, the next three days. They con attend to their household or work in the feids, but must report again in the camp at the expiration of this

CAUGHT AFTER THREE YEARS. Ellas H. Cady Charged with Swindling

Sewing Machine Companies. LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 9.-Elias H. Cady, formerly of Wolcott, Wayne county, and wanted here on two indictments charging forgery in the econd degree, and two charging grand larceny in the second degree, was arrested in Spencerrille, O., by Sheriff Ford of this county on Satur day night. Cady is a native of Butler, in this farmer, still resides. Cady is married and has a vife and two young children. He was agent for

wife and two young children. He was agent for the Singer Manufacturing Company here, and it is alleged that he swindled that corporation out of nearly \$5,000 by forging leases for machines after the machines had been sold for cash. By using the names of prominent farmers, as purported signers of the leases, and locating them in different towns from where they lived, he was enabled to evade detection until in December, 1891, when he decamped.

In February of the following year the indictments were found, and it was learned a short time ago that under the name of E. Carl he had played the same game on the Howe Sewing Machine Company around Schenectady, as Elias Carlton on the White Sewing Machine Company at Detroit, and as Enoch Carlton on the Pomestic Sewing Machine Company at Cleveland. Drifting to Spencerville, O., a small town of 1,400 inhabitants, he was located after considerable trouble by Sheriff Ford. Requisition papers were signed by Gov. Flower and the Governor of Ohio, and Cady was quietly arrested on Saturday night and is now on his way to Lyons.

POKER PLAYING IN BROOKLYN A Notable Home for the Game In Bedfore

Avenue, Broken Up by the Police. There are three nice poker tables and a fine collection of chips and cards at the Classon avenue police station in Brooklyn. They were captured in a Saturday night raid by Capt. Eason's men, in an alleged gambling resort at 990 Bedford avenue, which has been under the management of Daniel Leahy, a bookmaker The place has been under the ban of the police for some time, and Saturday night Detective Sergeant Delehanty succeeded in getting a view of the interior, when three poker games were in full blast and thirty persons around the tables. He hastened to the station with the news, and came back later with a dozen policemen. The players must have got a tip, for there were only rive men in the rooms when the raid was made. They were Leahy, the proprietor: tieorge B. Walters of 43 Tillary street, John E. Patterson of 703 Union street, W. H. Seymour of 751 Lafayotte avenue, and Wm. Murray of 5 Quincy street. They were all arrested, and, with the gambling apparatus, taken to the station. Later on they were balled out, and will be before Police Justice Haggerty for examination this morning. for some time, and Saturday night Detective

morning.

For several years poker playing has been going on in the Bedford avenue house, but Mr. Leahy declares that his visitors for the most part were personal friends, and that the limit was so restricted that there was no danger of financial wreck to any one. The place was known as the headquarters of the Governors' Club.

ITALIAN KILLED IN PATERSON. He Was Stabbed in a Quarrel Over Cards by a Fellow, Countryman,

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 9.-Salvator Delia, an Italian employed by the Paterson and Butherford Electric Railway Company, was stabbed to death early this evening at his boarding house at 179 Madison street, over a game of cards, He was playing with John Lestout, Angelo Sanzer, Paul Fulda, and Salvator Colena. Just what caused the fight which took place, or who stabbed Delia, the police have been unable to find out. All four of the men have been ar-

When Policeman James Mullen entered the house, Paul Fulda, an Italian, over six feet in height, ordered the others to keep still when they were questioned, so they shrugged their shoulders and intimated that they could not understand English. Fulda acted as spokesman, and said they were writing in the kitchen when Delia staggered through the room to his own bedroom. They supposed he was drunk, and paid no further attention to him until a few minutes later, when they heard him come from his own room and with a cry of pain fall to the floor.

Louis Gross, the proprietor of the boarding house, said he was sitting in the yard with his neighbors, and knew nothing of any fight, until Sanzer called to him and told him Delia was dying. Dr. S. F. Wiley, who, as Coroner, has taken charge of the remains and ordered an inquest, says the knife penetrated the breast over the heart several inches, piercing the heart about an inch. It was turned in the body by the murderer, who evidently intended to make sure of his work.

Allegine Atlia, a boarder, declares that Fulda had a grudge against Delia, and that he was the one who did the stabbing. Atlia did not see the fight, however. house, Paul Fulda, an Italian, over six feet in

An Italian's Skull Fractured Over Cards. While Antonio Tomaccio, Antonio Bassillo, and three or four other Italians were playing cards yesterday afternoon in Bassilio's house, at 3 Centre street, Jersey City, the growler was worked diligentity. Tomaccio and Bassilio be-came engaged in a dispute over the game. Neither of them had his trusty stiletto handy, but Tomaccio got a short piece of iron pipe and struck Bassilio on the head with it, fracturing his skuli. The wounded man was taken to tho City Hospital, where his injuries were pro-nounced very serious. Tomaccio was arrested.

They Bon't Know Mrs. Brow. Mother Elizabeth of St. Martha's Home, 34 West Twenty-second street, was not at home yesterday, but the Sister in charge said in relaion to the despatch from Detroit, in which Mrs. Addie Flower Brow, who says that she was for two months a teacher in the school, severely criticises the Home:
"While I hardly feel at liberty to say any

or two monts a teacher in the school, severely criticises the Home:

"While I hardly feel at liberty to say anything in the absence of the Mother Superior, yet I assure you that the charges are one and all of them absolutely false. I know of no such person as Mrs. Addie Flower Brow. and I have been home twenty years. I can say positively that she has never been a teacher in this institution."

The Roy. Arthur Ritchie of St. Ignatius's Church, who is the chaplain of the sisterhood and the President of the Home, said that the statement of the Sister was absolutely correct. He had never heard of Mrs. Brow, but could not say positively whether she had taught there or not.

A Sunday Fisherman Browned.

Frank Becker, 26 years old, of North street, Jersey City: Frederick Schultz, Lewis Hein, and John Beckman went out fishing yesterday afternoon in the Hackensack River. While they were skylarking the boat upset. The others managed to cling to the bottom of the boat, but Becker was drowned. His companions were rescued by the occupants of some other boats which were in the vicinity.

Special Prayers for Rain in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI Sept. 9.—Special prayers for rain were said in all the Catholic churches to-day by order of Archbishop Elder.

Good Beal of Hard Mitting Said to May Been Bone-Three-ounce Gloves Some-times Used-The Club's Covernors to Act, Baseball, bowling, and billiards these three alliterative pastimes have formed the leading diversions of the men of the Oritani Field Club at Hackensack since the organization of that social force in the town's life. The women, who comprise an important element in Oritani, are ovided with tennis courts which adjoin a to boggan slide. Oritani was founded and is con standing this, the Rev. Herman Vanderwart, a village pastor, preached a sermon against it as s demoralizing influence because it led boys to smoke cigarettes and to worry their parents for money to pay dues. The moral status of the club, however, was clearly defined when the Board of Governors had a padlock placed upon the front gate to bar members from the grounds on Sunday. This rule, to be sure, was subse quently so far modified as to lead to a removal of the padlock and members were permitted to walk upon the grounds but not to enter the club house on the Sabbath.

This summer, flushed by their baseball vic tory over the Englewood Fleid Club, the men of Oritani were infused with a spirit of bravado surprising to those familiar with the prevailing placidity of their club life. The bold propost

placidity of their club life. The bold proposition was made that Oritani was a trifle too slow
for the closing century, and that there should be
an injection of fizz.

The author of this daring declaration is not
named directly, but is generally believed to be
A. M. Davis, manager of the ball team. Mr.
Davis is known as a lover of athletic sports of all
kinds, and was only balked in an effort to give
Hackensack a real knock-out sparring match by
the intervention of grim Jersey justice. At any
rate, Oritani has given the town something to
talk about in its new departure, and the town is
talking, the subject being sparring matches.

Boys and men point to George Johnson, an
eighteen-year-old member of the club, who
carries his right hand in a sling, and say;
"Hear about Johnson knocking out Harry
Wood up at Oritanir Broke his hand with the
blow."

Or they tell how L. Ruberi polished the fea-

Or they tell how L. Ruberi polished the fea-tures of Fed Beatty, a governor of the club, known as a clever sparrer; how Ruberi and Will Ricardo gave an exhibition bout that was

Will Ricardo gave an exhibition bout that was a delight to the privileged rew; how Bob lierry "did up" Ed Williams, and how Ed Roberts and R. W. Reynolds can give "upper cuts," "side-winders," "rib ticklers," and "jaw disiocaters" with great dexterity.

It is said that permission to spar in the Oritani Club house was granted by the governors at their last monthiv meeting, the supposition being that the sport was to be confined to friendly meetings with the largest and softest cloves made. The allegation is now made that three-ounce gloves have been used on more than one occasion, and that to these must be attributed much of the gossip about "singging matches" in the club house.

Attention was publicly attracted to the matter

matches." in the cinb house.
Attention was publicly attracted to the matter
by the conduct of certain members of the club Attention was publicly attracted to the matter by the conduct of certain members of the club who were too timorous to engage in the exhiliarating pastime, and objected to stand, or sit, as targets for those who furnished the entertainment, and indulged in the pleasantry of occasional "swipes" at spectators. This drove the onlookers to the broad plazza whence they peered through the windows into the men's parlor where the fistic festivities were conducted. As the sports progressed good points were loudly appleaded. This attracted people passing on the sidewalk outside the grounds, and not infrequently a crowd of curious men and women paused to inquire the cause of the hilarity.

When it became generally known that there were frequent sparring matches in the parlor, and that many of the participants were severely punished, criticism took an adverse form, and its said that a demand will be made for a return to the strictly moral rule that obtained in Ori-

punished, criticism took an adverse form, and it is said that a demand will be made for a return to the strictly moral rule that obtained in Oritani previous to this demoralizing innovation.

The accident to George Johnson is the most serious physical result of the sparring matches, although he is not a young man to complain. He has also entered as a freshman at Princeton, and is expected to attain distinction in letters as well as in athletics. But it is feared that the general reputation of the club may be jeoparded, and as preparations are under way for a club fair, which the town is expected to support, it is thought that a concession will have to be made to the higher moral sentiment of the community by abandoning the sparring matches. At least such is the view of a prominent member of the club, who declares that the governors will probably be asked to take prohibitory action at their next meeting.

RECEPTION TO DR. BURTSELL

The Doctor Celebrates Mass in St. Mary's Church in Rondout.

KINGSTON, Sept. 9.-A grand reception was given the Rev. Richard Lalor Burtsell by the parishioners of St. Mary's Church to-day. This morning hundreds were turned away from the church, where a special service was held. A choir of thirty-five voices, augmented by a large orchestra, rendered Wiegand's mass in minor. Dr. Burtsell celebrated mass, and told his parishioners of his delight in being with them again, and that he hoped to always remain here. There was much comment over the ab-

them again, and that he hoped to always remain here. There was much comment over the absence of the Rev. J. J. Gallagher, who has been acting priest in charge of St. Mary's during the visit of Dr. Burtsell to Rome.

This afternoon the Liscomb Opera House was packed, when a public reception was given Dr. Burtsell. Addresses of welcome were made by Surrogate James A. Betts. Acting Mayor Hamburger, John W. Salzmann, representing the Board of Trade, and others. Dr. Burtsell also made an address, in which he told of his visit to Rome, his treatment there, and that his mission was not, as generally claimed, to seek reinstatement as rector of the Church of the Epiphany in New York city.

SCHOONER GOES ASHORE IN A FOG. Her Crew Rescued-She Fills with Water, but May Be Saved.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 9,-The four-masted schooner John K. Southard of Thomaston, Me., loaded with 1,600 tons of coal, and bound from Baltimore to Boston, ran ashore last night on the inner bar, nearly opposite Mecox life-saving station, at Bridgehampton. It was very foggy at the time.

The crew of eight men were safely brought ashore by life-saving crews from the Georgica and Mecox stations. About 2 o'clock this morning the vessel filled with water, but she can probably be pulled off into deep water at high tide to-night. The Captain has telegraphed for a the

Divorce Likely to Follow Jail.

Mrs., or Miss, Leah Bernhard-she refuses to tell which she is—who was arrested Saturday morning in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, where she and a young man were registered as Archie Hall and wife, is still in the county jail. She refused to see anybody yesterday. Detective William C. Phelan, on whose complaint the couple were arrested, was not in Jersey City yesterday, and Justice of the Peace Geiger, who issued the warrant, maintains the same mys-terious silence about the case that he exhibited

on Saturday.

It is understood that the woman is married, and that her husband has had a detective on her track for some time with a view of getting sufficient evidence to warrant him in beginning divorce proceedings. She is said to be an actress. The authorities at the jail refused to permit her to be seen, or to even take a card to her.

Wanted to Kill a Few Pollcemen. While Detective Maurice Stack of District

Attorney Winfield's office was talking with Sergeant Marnell in the Hoboken Police Headquar ers about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a drunken man entered and hurled a paving stone through the inside window. The stone crashed through two panes of glass and passed by the heads of Stack and Marnell, striking against the opposite wall. Detective Quinn arrested the drunken man, who gave his name as Thomas Matthews. When asked why he threw the stone, he said he just wanted to kill a few policemen. He was locked up.

Dry, but It Might Have Been Bryer. Word is said to have been sent around to all saloon keepers that yesterday was to be a "dry Sunday." The return of Mr. Lexow is the sur osed cause of the order. Notwithstanding it, however, those who usually patronize saloons on Sunday had no more difficulty yesterday in getting what they sought than they have had during the other alleged dry Sundays this sum-ner. The side decor pickets were all on post, but their scrutiny of the thirsty was not unusually scarching.

A Const Boat Captain Browned.

Tobias Cart, Captain of the ice canal Patrick Dwyer, lying at the foot or West Six eenth street, fell overboard at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and was drowned. While the boat was lying to the dock Cart tripped over a hawser and fell into the river. In falling he struck his head and was rendered unconscious. The body was taken to Cart's home at 47 Hugger street. He leaves a wife and one grown daughter.

Strictly Contemporaneous "Pantata Punch-Up to Date," reads a sign in the window of a Fourteenth street restaurant.

Washington, Sept. s.—There is a movement in progress for adding to the public school sys-tem of the country regular instruction in the rudiments of military tactics. The idea has no doubt been stimulated somewhat by the popu army officers for such services in colleges and codemies. The law now allows 100 such details, and the effect of having a hundred scoools, each with a regular military depart ment under the supervision of a regular officer, nust in time become apparent.

But there are scores of other schools that have their own provisions for military training, not depending on the Government. There are high school battallons, corps of cadets, and so on in many institutions, and these must be taken into the account in reckoning the amount of military drill which the youth of the country receive. Secretary Lamont has favored also the extension of the Government system: but there is a growing sentiment in some quarters in favor of a still more widespread and general training of the lads at school, on the ground that this will help to fit them for the service of the coun try, should it call upon them to defend her, and also impress them with the duties which patriotism exacts.

The plan has already been advocated in the Grand Army of the Republic, and it is directly In accord with the principles of that body. At its first national encampment, held nearly twenty-eight years ago, it pronounced in favor of having Congress make it "the inexorable duty of every citizen to defend his country in time of need in person," Naturally, therefore, it would also favor the preparation of the citizen in youth to perform that duty. As to the means employed, that would doubtless have to be left to the Legislatures of the States. The army might aid by sending drill sergeants out to the various schools, just as it now sends commissioned officers to a hundred colleges and sendemies. Still, that would be a heavy draft on the on-commissioned strength of the companies, and perhaps the militia or other sources of supply might be resorted to.

There are, to be suce, arguments on the other Some persons fear that such a practice would instil a love of war in the young, or at least would lead them to look lightly on its horrors. That, however, does not at all follow. The true way of looking at the matter is that, under the present forms of society and of Governments, and with human nature as it is, the possibilities of war and the needs of the public defence must be looked at and prepared for. Is there any question as to the ruin that would have been wrought during the past summer but for the presence of a force of regular soldiers to uphoid the laws and the knowledge that a great bedy of trained militia was ready to assist? The military drill of lade is also desirable bedy of trained militia was ready to assist?

The military drill of lads is also desirable from its giving them good physical culture and gymnastic training. The soldierly set-up, the erect, manly carriage, and the steady, clastic march are worth acquiring, as also is the habit of quick obedience to orders. The public schools are maintained at public expense with a primary purpose of preparing youth for citizenship. The citizen certainly owes to the country his part in the maintenance of the Government and the laws against hostile attack. Many years ago switzerland adopted the system of supplying military instruction in all her cantonal schools. There were differences between the cantons in the amount of instruction furnished, but there were in all some training. The Government provided instructors from the Federal military organization. During our civil war the existence and success of the Swiss system were cited as illustrating what might be done in our own public schools, and it was found also at that time that military drill had been introduced into many English schools. In several States the practice of instructing school children in the rudiments of military drill was attempted to some extent. Gov. Andrew, in discussing the subject, thus presented his views to the Massachusetts Legislature:

Just so much as may be accomplished by our youth strained.

chusetts Legislature:

Just so much as may be accomplished by our youth at school, will be spared from their militia training after they have become adults. Rudimentary military instruction, utition, and practice in the manuer, the school of the company, and so on, may be introduced into our day accoss and academies, or may be imparted to and enjoyed by boys, disconnected from the filterary education, with manifest advantages.

I cannot doubt that many hours, monthly, may thus be rescued from unmeaning play, many from weariness and mental duliness, and many be added, by the cheerful impulse of bodily health and mental control to the really successful exertions of the young student. I believe we can have brighter scholars, better boys, healthler and manifer son, steadler and more dutiful young citizens by the process.

In a retort made to May, Andrew, on this such.

neattiner and mainter son, steader and more dutiful young citizens by the process.

In a report made to Gov. Andrew on this subject by Mr. James Freeman Clarkesome valuable documentary evidence was cited from British Parliamentary reports. These showed, as the result of experience in certain schools, that there was an improvement in the health of the lads, in erectness and grace and in general appearance and discipline. After quoting from these documents. Mr. Clarke proposed that arms should be furnished by the State under proper restrictions, and that a portion of the expense of the instruction in any town should be refunded to it each year out of the school fund. Mr. Clarke further urged that the question of expense was of too small an importance to interfere with the introduction of such a plan.

In every town in Massachusetts it will be easy to

fere with the introduction of such a plan.

In every town in Massachusetts it will be easy to find from among our returned soldlers a good drill sergeant to give the instruction.

The expense cannot be very great. The time taken from studies will not be lost, but improved. Wherever there are twenty boys together in a school, over a years of age, they can be drilled for half an hour once or twice a week or every day. It will not be necessary, however, for the drill master to be with them more than once or twice a week. Monitors may be appointed to carry the classes through their exercises, and to teach them in the absence of the regular instructor.

After the close of the civil conflict there was After the close of the civil conflict there was some natural reaction in the systems of preparation for carrying on war. Yet, that the lessons of that period were not wholly forgotten is shown in the laws subsequently passed by Congress for the military instruction of colleges by army officers and in the existence to-day of many schools, both public and private, where military drill is kept up. The new move, however, is directed to a more extensive and methodical introduction of military training, under the direct legislation of the States, and with the avowed purpose of preparing the youth to serve in the defence of the country. Some time ago the subject was brought up, as stimulated by its consideration in the Grand Army of the Republic and elsewhere, and now it is revived.

It may fairly be said for such a system that it turnishes at least an economical substitute for that withdrawai of young men from their ordi-It may fairly be said for such a system that it furnishes at least an economical substitute for that withdrswai of young men from their ordinary occupations to serve in the army which some other countries exact. The people of the United States would not submit to such a tax upon the industries of the republic without some greater need than is now apparent. On the other nand, the danger of an utter lack of popular military education begins to be appreciated. The proposed school system would strike a path between the two extremes.

He Never Wore Stockings.

HARTFORD, Sept. 9.-Mr. Chester Belden, who s dead at his home at Rocky Hill, aged 89 years, was well to do and popularly esteemed, but he had a number of very odd traits and never hesitated to demonstrate them. He hated fashion immeasurably all his life, and not rarely went immeasurably all his life, and not rarely went out of his wonted walks just to convince his fellows that he wasn't afraid of any cannot society, even if it was pointed straight at him.

Of one item in his record he was particularly proud and was never weary of recalling it, namely, in his whole life he had never worn stockings. They were nothing but a piece of "frumpery out of whole cloth," he affirmed, fit only for women and fops. Nevertheless, the old man was "honest as the day was long," all his neighbors said, and "his word was as good as his bond." To his honesty and conscientiousness the whole town of flocky Hill paid a tribute of sincere respect and implicit faith. His only son was killed in the civil war.

When He Came,

WILEMBARRE, Pa., Sept. 9.-When Burglar Charles Ehrit approached the residence of John Bowden, in Ashley, at midnight yesterday, with a dark lantern and burgler tools in hand, he found two watchmen behind the door waiting for him. As soon as he entered he was nabbed. Burglars had been visiting the Bowden residence frequently, and Mr. Bowden determined to lay a trap for them. It cost him something to keep two men on guard, but he says he is satisfied with the returns. Ehrit is well known. He was committed to jail.

A Mult Carrier Accused of Stealing Chick-CHS.

POUGHERPSIE, Sept. 9 .- Albert Hitchcock, the United States mail carrier between Wap-pinger's Falls and New Hamburg, was arrested to-day, charged with stealing fourtgen chickens. The fowis were found in Hitchcock's yard near the mail wagon. His only axcuse for their possession was that they flew on his wagon as he passed a farmyard and stayed there until he got home. Archie Willeon Not a Befaulter.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 9. Archie Willcox was ot travelling representative of the companies named in an Atlanta despatch in which he nameu in an Atlanta despater in which he is characterized as an emberiler, but represented them here as agent. His affairs were somewhat confused when he left here, but the amount did not reach \$2,000, and the general agents have been satisfied and the matter promptly settled searly three weeks ago. There was no defalca-tion of any money, and no proceedings against alm ever attempted or thought of.

Thief Gave In, Although He Was Armed with Sandbag and Pictol-Wa-Lying in Watt for Bart's Neighbor An attempt to rob Michael McManus of 187 New street, Newark, was frustrated late on Saturday night by his next-door neighbor, Robert H. Burt, an electrician, employed by the troller line. McManus is an aged widower who lives alone in a little frame house, and is engaged in the fruit and produce husiness at the corner of Broad and Orange streets. He does a heavy retail business on Saturday nights, and generally gets home at midnight with his re ceipts in his pocket.

A fortnight ago an attempt was made to ente his house on Saturday night by boring through the back door, but the noise of the bit was heard by Mrs. Burt, who scared the burglar away She told her son about it, and Burt resolved to watch the place on Saturday nights for a few weeks.

Burt's little sister was first to hear footsten in McManus's bouse on Saturday night, and knowing that the old man was not due at home vet, she called her brother. Burt picked up heavy-wrought from wrench and went around the corner to the allepway adjoining St. Philip's Church on High street. He got there just in time to intercept a tall young man, dripping with perspiration, who was emerging from the alley. Burt promptly selzed him and threatened to shoot him if he made any resistance, at the same time pointing the wrench at his head. The man protested that he was bonest, and made conflicting excuses for being in the alley. Burt accused him of being in McManus's house, and ordered him to accompany him to Police Head quarters. Patrollman Meier was found in New street, and Burt handed his prisoner over to him. Meier noticed the prisoner trying to get his hand in the side pocket of his coat and stopped him by threatening to club kim. Then the policeman felt in the pocket and found a revolver fully loaded. The policeman watched the prisoner closely until he reached Police Headquarters where the man was searched.

Concealed under his waistcoat was a sandbag fifteen inches long and two inches thick. From his coat pocket were taken a big screwdriver, a framing chisel, an auger bit which fitted the old hole in McManus's back door, a lot of keys, and a small vial of opium. He had besides a sliver snake ring, a pair of earrings, and forty-eight pennies.

An examination of McManus's house showed heavy-wrought fron wrench and went around

his coat pocket were taken a big screwdriver, a framing chisel, an auger bit which fitted the old hole in Mc Manus's back door, a lot of keys, and a small vial of opium. He had besides a sliver snake ring, a pair of earrings, and forty-eight pennies.

An examination of McManus' house showed that it had been entered by cutting a pane of glass from the bork window and unlocking the sash. A brace bronging to the burgiar was found on the man's in one of the rooms, and a lot of pennies were missing from a bureau.

The prisoner said he was Jesse Harber, aged 28, a sash and blind maker, living in Orange. He was cool and collected, and refused to answer any other questions. He was locked up for examination. The presumption is that he intended to wait in the hall of the house until Mr. Mc Manus got home, and then knock him down with the sandbag and rob him. He was scared away by the excitement in Mrs. Burt's house.

Barber last night made a confession which led to the arrest of his accomplice, Graham Oakley, a restaurant keeper at 450 Broad street. This was done after Detective Couroy of Orange called at Police Headquarters and identified Barber as the son of a wealthy business man of that town, and told of his parents' anxiety over his mysterious absence from home for the last two weeks. The young man's mind is enfeebled by the use of morphine and that caused their anxiety. When questioned as to his whereabouts since he left home. Barber told the police that he had been living with Oakley.

McManus, the man who was to have been robbed, dines daily at Oakley's restaurant, and the police connected Barber's sojourn with Oakley was arrested. Until confronted by Barber he was very indignant over his detention, but when Barber in his presence, repeated to Chief Hopper the details of the scheme, he stopped blustering.

The Building Blessed Yesterday by Arch-

The new parochiai school building attached to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima, m Cannon street, near Broome street, was blessed yesterday afternoon by Archbishop Corrigan. A large number of clergymen assisted a the ceremony and at the solemn Pontifical mass that was celebrated at 11 o'clock in the church in honor of the occasion.

Archbishop Corrigan occupied the throne at the mass, the celebrant being the Right Rev. John T. Michaud, Coadjutor Bishop of Burlington, Vt. The Very Rev. William L. Penny priest, and the Rev. Nicholas J. Hughes, rector of St. Mary's Church, Grand street, and the Rev. J. N. Connolly, Secretary to the Archbishop, were deacons of honor. The deacon of the mass was the Rev. Thomas F. Lynch, rector of St. Thereas's Church, the subseacon the Rev. John Power, and the masters of ceremonics the Rev. Patrick E. Fitz-simmons of St. Rose's Church and Joseph Mc-Laughlin, master of ceremonies of the cathedral. The sermon was delivered by the Very Rev. Joseph Mooney, V. G.

Dinner was served to the invited guests in the rectory, and at 4 o'clock the ceremony of blessing the school building was performed. The Archbishop was attended by Fathers Considine and Penny as deacon and subdeacon, and about twenty other clergyman were present. He depriest, and the Rev. Nicholas J. Hughes.

The new building is of brick, three stories high, and will accommodate about 500 children. It is on Delancey street, and adjoins the church LITTLE MAGGIE LOST HER EYE,

And Now the Sunday School Is Subscribing to Buy Her a Glass One. PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 9.- In the infant department of the Presbyterian Sunday school a fund was made up to buy a glass eye for little with a hatchet in the hands of a playmate. She lost her eye, and when it was learned upon her return from the hospital that her parents could not afford to buy a glass eye for her, the Sunday school determined to do something. They found the eye would cost \$10. Six dollars was taken from the box in which the children place a penny for each year as the anniversaries of their births occur. The bal-ance was borrowed from the Superintendent of the Sunday school, and will be repaid as it is reance was corrowed from the superiotendent of the Sunday school, and will be repaid as it is re-ceived in the treasury. A public collection will be taken next Sunday in the main school for the benefit of the little sufferer. Since the loss of her eye she has become further afflicted by an attack of hip disease.

The Pump on the Kingsbridge Road.

There is a pump up the Kingsbridge road that commends itself to the hearty appreciation of the wayfarer. It is an ordinary little pump the water from which is kept flowing by continued pressure upon the handle. The extraordinary thing about this pump is the way in which its spout is fixed. The spout is of iron, with a little bend at the end, originally intended to point downward. To drink at such a spout in its ordidownward. To drink at such a spout in its ordinary position, if there is no cup, you hold your
hollowed hand under the end of it and drink
from that. But this spout is set so that its end
turns not downward but upward: the end is
practically a cup, continually overflowing as
the water runs; all that is necessary to do is to
bend over and drink.

There is nothing to show who turned this
spout in this way; it may have been done by the
man who set the hump, or, if he pointed it downward it is possible that some bold and original
mind passing that way subsequently gave to the
spout the additional half turn necessary to
make of it what it is, a combination spout and
cup; but as he drinks and passes on the wayfarer blesses him, whoever he may be.

Good Works of Trinity Partsh

It is not generally known that part of the good sork of Trinity parish is occasionally to send West or South into a better climate consumptive west or south more not rich enough to make such a change for themselves. Sometimes a consumptive father is sent West with his whole family and started in business or established upon a little farm of his own.

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FURNITURE.

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Are caused by bad blood, and by a run down, worn out condi-tion of the body. Remember

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Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, and effective, TROOPS NEAR THE GREAT CITIES

The Order to Carry Out the Policy of the War Department Soon to Be Issued.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- A general order will shortly be issued by the War Department making several changes in the stations of regiments. the abandonment of small posts, and the assignment of additional companies of cavairy, artillery, and infantry to strengthen these posts near the great commercial cities, in accordance with the policy of the department to have always available and close at hand large bodies of troops which can be despatched to scenes of strikes and riots on short notice. The Chicago disturbance showed the necessity of greatly augmenting the garrison at Fort Sheridan, and the intention of the department to make David's Island, New York: Columbus barracks, O., and Jeffer son barracks, Mo., military posts, is in order to prepare in future against the authorities being called upon to order troops long distances in case of civil troubles at any of the great cities. David's Island has been a recruiting rendezvous. David's Isiand has been a recruiting rendeavous, where men newly enlisted were retained for instruction and drill before assignment to active duty with regiments, and Columbus barracks and Jefferson barracks were posts of a similar character. Hereafter these will be regniarly garrisoned, and all recruits will be sent to the regiments direct for instruction. It is thought that David's island will become the headquarters of some Western regiment which will be brought East, and it is said that the Seventeenth, at Fort Hussell, Wy., is the one most probable to be selected.

The post near New York will give that city the strongest army garrison of any on the east-

treenth, at Fort Russell, Wy., is the one most probable to be selected.

The post near New York will give that city the strongest near New York will give that city the strongest army garrison of any on the eastern coast, all branches of the service being well represented except the cavalry, which has only one post in the East, at Fort Myer, near Washington. Gradually the small army posts in the far West will be abandoned and the companies transferred to larger posts, and in some instances the present headquarters of regiments will be changed to new stations. Little Rock is making an effort to have the new post under construction made a regimental station, and has suggested that a new department of the South be established, with headquarters there.

A scheme is now on foot to give the South a millitary department with headquarters at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, and Speaker Crisp, Senator Gordon, and the Georgia delegation will make a big effort this autumn to secure it. The question has been considered by officials of the department, but no decision has been reached as to its, savisability. The Eastern department, under Gen. Howard, is by far the largest, both in extent of territory and number of troops, and it is claimed that the interest of the service would be greatly advanced by dividing it.

Speaker Crisp and other advocates of the move contend that there will be a large number of important seaboard cities in the South to defend, and that the importance of the South, commercially and otherwise, demand that she should have equal representation in the army as are accorded other less important sections of the country. In event of the establishment of the department, it is probable that two of the smaller Western departments would be merged under one Brigadier in order to provide an officer of commensurate rank for the Southern department, otherwise it would be necessary for Congress to create an additional Brigadier.

Celebrated by the Hungarian Colony with

The white and gold decorations of the Lexing ton Avenue Opera House were varied last night by a patriotic conjunction of the Stars and Stripes and the Hungarian red, white, and green, which hung about the house at different places. They were draped there in honor of the birthday of Louis Kossuth, and its annual celebration by the Hungarian Society and Amateur Theatrical Association, whose founders came with Kossuth to this country.

There were not the only flags in the hall to honor the occasion, but as many people as the place would hold. They crowded the auditorium and overflowed into the garden and restaurant black eyed, swarthy, and vivacious, and every one apparently acquainted with the others. There were grandmothers and so many bables

There were grandmothers and so many bables that the women's dressing room was converted into an impromptu creche, where, according to their dispositions, the most youthful Hungarlaus in the crowd either slept or bawled.

To honor the occasion a company of Hungarian amateurs same an operetta by Josef Konti of Budapest, "The Gamin," and they sang it very patriotically and spiritedly. The women were graceful and sprightly and sam well, and the ladies of the chorus all received bounders.

well, and the ladies of the chorus all received bouquets.

The performance was, of course, in Hungarian, and the programmes were printed in the same language. After the opera there was a banquet, with lots of goulasch and papeika schnitzel and pienty of purple chateau palaugay. Then came a dance, with an occasional subdued czardas, and another of Kossuth's birthdays had passed into history.

SUNDAY BALL GAME BROKEN UP. One of the Players Injured in the Rush to Escape a Policeman.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 9.-A game of baseball on the Buckeye grounds at Elizabethport this afternoon was interrupted by a policeman, who chased the players from the grounds In the rush James Murphy was knocked down by his companions and trampled on in their hurry to escape. One of his legs was broken, and he was otherwise seriously injured. He was removed to Alexian Hospital.

The Small Boy's Discomfture.

Standing upon the rear end of a single truck on the track ahead of a cable car was a boy of twelve or so, who was facing toward the rear and holding on by a dray pin. When the car had closed up, with the gripman sounding the gong vigorously, the boy stared into the gripman's face, making no outward demons tion, but with a look that clearly indicated his intense enjoyment of the situation. The gripman, however, paid no attention to him; in fact, he seemed to be quite unconscious of the boy's presence; he simply banged the gong and stood alert and ready. Still the truckman didn't seem to hear, and as the car crept slowly along behind the small boy's stare changed into a smile of open derision, and so confident was he of long-continued obstinacy on the part of the driver that he stood finally, scarcely touching the dray pin for support. But suddenly and sharply the truckman turned out, and as the rear wheels shot along the track for an instant before leaving it abrupity, the small boy was thrown from his perpendicular. He clung very tightly to the dray pin now to keep from going over into the street below. The gripman as he passed, swinging round on his grip wheel, was still apparently quite oblivious of his existence; but the passengers in the forward end of the car who had witnessed the incident noticed as the car shot past that while the small boy had safely recovered his beliance, all the levity had been spilled out of his face in that one lurch round the dray pin. tion, but with a look that clearly indicated his

Keeping the Brinking Cup Clean.

As individual drinking cups are an impossibility in the large waiting halls of the Eastern Dispensary at Broome and Esser streets, a simple device has been employed to lessen the danger of contagion from the common cup.
Water constantly flows from a fautet in the
wall of the room, and immediately beneath is a
basin that is rapidly filled and emptied. A cup
hangs beside the fautet, and it is so arranged
that as soon as it is dropped by the drinker it
falls into the basin of ever-changing water and is
thus cleaned.

Why Boes the Beard Hasten to be Gray ! A New Yorker not in his first youth said yesterday, "My beard is twenty years younger than my hair, and looks twenty years That is, as you see, it is almost entirely white, while there are comparatively few even gray hairs on my head. They are not in evidence, too, while the whiteness of my beard jurips to the eyes, as the French say. Will some barber or other capillary wise man answer this conundrum; why does the beard grow white so much sconer than the hair?"

"Telegraphy" Before Morse's Bay. Heliographic signalling from Pike's Peak to Denver only repeats in more scientific fash what was done by Washington's army at Valley Forge in communicating with the Congress alt-ting at York, though there were intermediate stages. It is interesting to note, too, that the name telegraphy was applied to this system of "far writing" long before Morse made his ex-periment across Washington square.

BROOKLYN'S SWEAT SHOPS.

THE REF. DR. BANKS DESCRIBES
THEIR VICTIMS' SUFFERINGS.

He Has Visited Them and Speaks from Personal Knowledge He Calls the Surest Shop the Inferso of the Modern World, The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks spots last night in the Hanson Place M. E. Church, Brook-lyn, on the "White Slaves of the Brooklyn

lyn, on the Sweat Shops." He said in part: "The railway strike, with its demoralising

and disastrous consequences, has left such a had

taste on the public palate that there is danger that the struggle of the victims of the Brookley sweat shop for some semblance of justice and right in the conditions of their daily labor will be greatly prejudiced in the minds of good posple. This ought not to be so, for the sweat shop is the Inferno of the modern world. I have gone into them myself in disguise, in company with peddlers of second-hand sewing ma-chines, and have studied them over and over again, and, therefore, from personal observation, know what I am talking about. But in no place has this horrid slavery gone to a more bitter extreme than in the city of Brooklyn. Think of the condition of men who are compelled to work seven days in the week from 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night in order to make \$0 by 126 hours of the most cruel, slavish toil that any poor mortal ever endured—less than five cents an hour. They have not even time to stop for meals, but have had to eat their state crusts and gulp down their tea as they worked. What kind of a home, think you, such people have to live in? Miserable, narrow little dens, where men and women and children are huddled together at night in such a way as to make morality and decency impossible. What use is there of talking to these people about bringing up their children to be intelligent, loyal Americana, when they are compelled to live under such couditions?

"Who is to blame, do you ask? My reply is that some of the worst sinners can be found among the well-to-do, comfortably clad raligious people, who sit in the pews of fashlonable churches, and yet are ready to drive the campaign at the bargain counter to a point where, if they only stopped to consider for a moment, they must know that their clothing cannot be produced at the price paid, except at the sacrifice of the laborers.

"How much comfort do you think a conscientious Christian man could get out of the hardina day in order to get 90 cents to buy stale bread and a tainted soup bone to feed his hungry children? I had rather come into this pulpit and preach to you with an Indian blanket wrapped around me, or clothed in a sheepskin, like flijah of old, than to wear a suit of clothes knowingly on which was this cruel stain of my brother's blood.

"It hank God that at last these poor slaves have roused themselves to the heroe determination to endure, as Mrs. Lowell says, acute starvation for a time rather than continue in this living death. Every true-hearted Christian citizen owes it to his manhood to give them enthusiastic in order to make \$6 by 126 hours of the most

vation for a time rather than continue in this living death. Every true-hearted Christian citizen owes it to his manhood to give them enthusiastic support. All honor to the press of New York and Brooklyn for turning the full floods of electric light on these iniquities. The press can have no more honorable mission than to let the whole public know of the oppression of the poor and helpiess, for only through that knowledge can there come the moral support of public opinion, which greedy oppressors fear more than anything else as the one force against which they cannot long successfully contend."

GLOOMY PINE CREEK CANYON. Where the Sun Shines Only at Midday and

TIADAGHTON, Pa., Sept. 9.-The railroad station on the Fall Brook Railroad for this place is in the great Pine Creek Caffon, and if there is another spot in the whole country where, in the winter, there are only two hours of sunshine the people of Tiadaghton would like to know where it is. Pine Creek Casion is fifteen miles long, extending from Ansonia to Blackwell's. There is just room enough at the bottom of this wild ravine for the creek and the railroad. The walls of the caffon are in some places perpendicular rock, while at intervals there are brief stretches of mountain bases with as gradual a pitch as forty-five degrees. At no place are the sides of the caffon less than 500 feet high, and at Tiadaghton station the walls rise

nearly 200 feet higher than that. Here, in the winter, the sun does not shine in the cañon until noon, and in two hours it is hid-

the cañon until noon, and in two hours it is hidden by the towering western summit. Even in summer the cañon here has only four hours of sunlight. Tiadaghton station is midway between Ansonia and Blackwell's.

The railroad company maintains several little huts here and there in the cañon, where there is room to build one, where the track walkers live. The cañon is patrolled day and night, for rocks frequently tumble down from the encroaching sides of the ravine and lodge upon the track. Pat Cailahan, one of these patrolmen, declares that he has more trouble keeping bears off of the track than the falling rocks ever give him. The wilderness regions of three famous bearhunting counties are adjacent to the cañon, and bruin seems to have a foundness for wandering down into the wild ravine and inspecting the railroad track.

railroad track.
It was only a short time ago that the engineer brought his train to a stop. The flagman ran ahead to remove want he supposed was a drunken lumberman from the track, but he came back to the train a great deal faster than he had gone. The supposed drunken man was a big bear, sitting composedly between the rails, The engineer gave a blast on the whistle, and the bear jumped four feet in the air, the unexpected shrick frightened him so. Then he made off down the track, pursued by the train. The chase lasted for half a mile, when the bear jumped into the creek and disappeared on the other side.

Fat Caliahan says he has many times come face to face with bears while making his rounds, and, although none of them ever showed a disposition to attack him, he always had difficulty in getting them to leave the track, more than once having to flag trains until he could get the track clear of obstructing bears.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WORD WAD

Some of Its Various Meanings as Explained by Mr. Gratebar. "I rather like the word wad," said Mr. Grate-"I suppose that in its commonest significance it would apply to almost any mussed-up bunch of stuff; a handkerchief, for instance, gathered up loosely and pressed together in the ollow of the hands as one would round a snowball would be a wad. A bank note would be in a wad if it were all rumpled and rolled up in a bunch; a number of bills jumbled and rumpled bunch; a number of bills jumbled and rumpled and twisted up together, any way, would be described as rollied up in a regular wad.

"While the word thus conveys primarily the idea of disorder, if not confusion, it has, in some of its applications to money, other and very different meanings. In an account of a highway robbers we might read. The robbers got away with his wad. Here wad would refer to the contents of the victim's purse, and it would apply alike to one dollar or a thousand dollars or to two dollars and a half; it would mean the sum of the victim's possessions in money, what-

sum of the victim's possessions in money, whatever it might be.

"Another wad would be the wad referred to when we say: The Colonel offered to back his opinion with the hard cash. He got out his wad and proceeded to strip twenty-dollar bills from the back of it, saying that he..., and so on. This wad must be about as big around as a middling-sized tumbler, or nearly so. It is not imperative that the bills should be all of large denomination; wads have been known that had wrappers of lifties and fillers of ones; but bulk is essential.

"I once read of a wad of this sort that was said to be as hig around as a stovepipe." Perhaps something of the size of this wad was due to a somewhat florid style of description, but I would not lessen it by a single bill. A wad of that size is pleasant to dwell upon." um of the victim's possessions in money, what

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